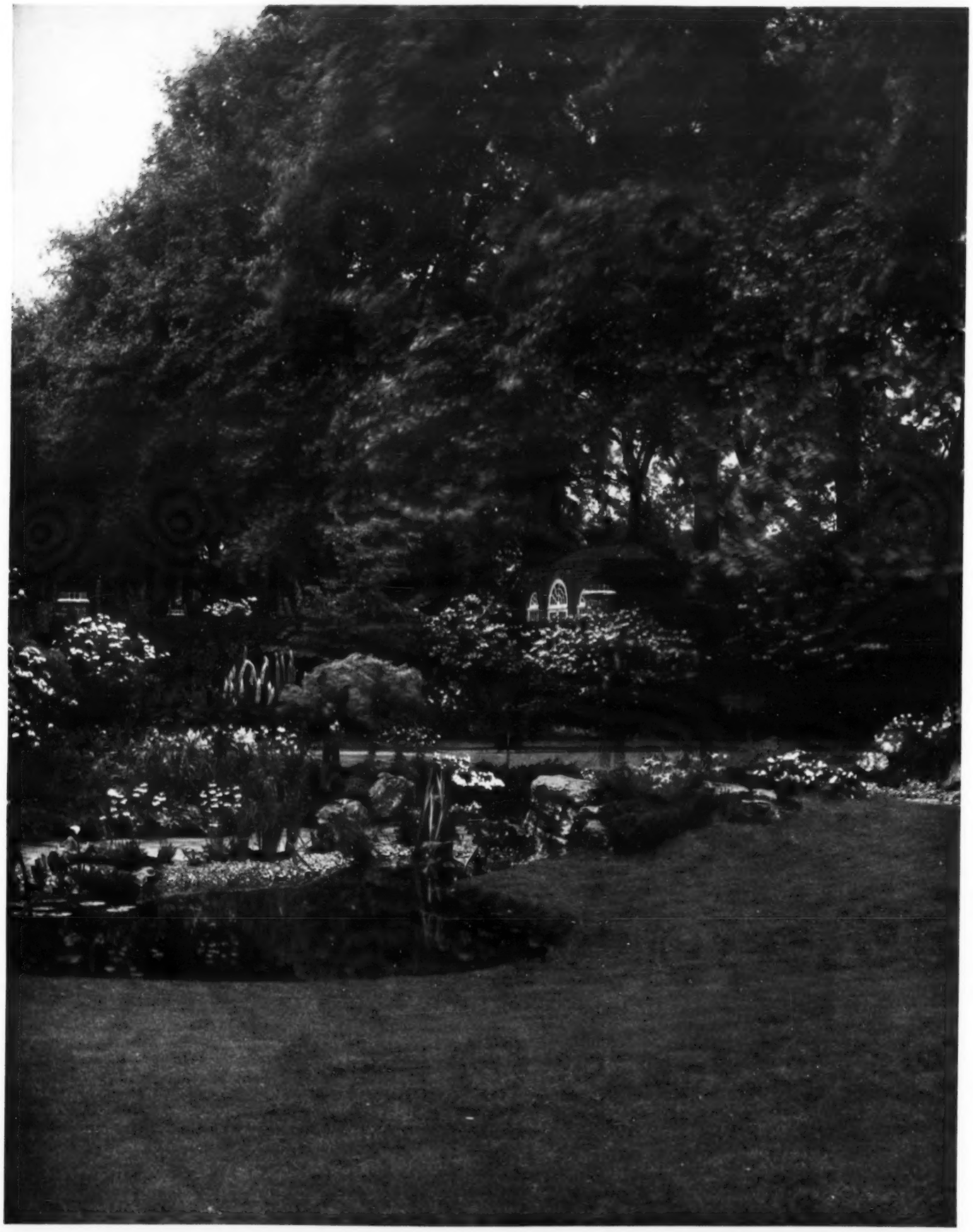
THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN OF HENRY VII. AS SHE WAS IN LIFE: THE RESTORED FUNERAL EFFIGY OF ELIZABETH OF YORK, FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

History records that Elizabeth of York (1465-1503), daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, his Queen, was tall and beautiful. We can to-day see an effigy of this sweet Queen (famous for her golden hair and her gentle disposition, whose marriage to Henry VII. united the White Rose of York to the Red Rose of Lancaster) faithfully representing her as she was in life, since it was made for her funeral ceremonies. It will be recalled that in our issue of February 7 we published a number of photographs of the Westminster Abbey Royal effigies taken by Mr. Howgrave-Graham, Assistant Keeper of the Muniments, Westminster Abbey Library, with a short account of the important discoveries recently made in connection with them during restoration, which indicate that they were made from death-masks, and are thus faithful portraits. The effigy of Elizabeth of York was in a bad state, the back of the head and the remaining arm (jointed at the elbow for easy dressing) were detached, and no trace of hair remained. It has now been expertly restored and re-dressed with historical accuracy, by means of financial aid from the American magazine "Life"; and presents the mother of Henry VIII. as she was at the time of her death, on her 38th birthday, February 11, 1503.



"ANNIHILATING ALL THAT'S MADE TO A GREEN THOUGHT IN A GREEN SHADE": ONE OF THOSE CHELSEA SHOW GARDENS IN WHICH THE LANDSCAPIST'S ART CONCEALS ITSELF IN SIMPLICITY.

This delightful and deceptively simple garden was built for last year's Chelsea Show by R. Wallace and Co., of Tunbridge Wells, and it was then awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. Its particular skill lies in the fact that no costly alterations of ground formation were needed to convert a flat, featureless rectangle of land into a complete garden which provided suitable conditions for the cultivation of a wide range of beautiful shrubs and plants. The changes of level, though slight, were sufficient to provide a constantly changing scene. The design was kept to a simple composition of rock, water, contoured lawns and carefully-selected planting. Squared reconstructed stone paving was chosen for the terrace and path to show how a contemporary and inexpensive material can be made to appear very attractive even in an informal setting. The planting was of three characters: first, structural—to give a sense of enclosure and to emphasize the ground formation; secondly, textural—to give variety of foliage effect; and finally, horticultural—to create interest with an extensive collection of unusual, interesting and attractive trees, shrubs and other plants.

From a colour photograph by W. Abbing.

AS MELTINGLY COLOURED AS THEY ARE SPICILY FRAGRANT: BRILLIANT MODERN FREESIAS.

This astonishing group of Freesias (grown by R. H. Bath Ltd., of Wisbech) shows the remarkable way these flowers have been developed of recent years so that they bear little resemblance to the once-popular *F. refracta alba*. The Bartley strain, first introduced by that eminent gardener, Mr. J. Dalrymple, was famed for its improved colour and delightful fragrance. From this nucleus stock there has emerged as a result of skilful hybridising, a bewildering range of colours: white, cream and yellow to rich orange; soft pink, cerise and salmon to deep magenta; blue and violet; with bronze and fiery red as the latest introductions. While the size of the individual flowers has been considerably increased, the strain still retains that strong, distinctive Freesia fragrance—like the smell of ripe peaches. For decorative arrangements Freesias are the ideal flower, and the modern hybrids, strongly growing and with robust constitutions, have now a prominent place among cool greenhouse plants. Corms are available from July onwards, and should be planted six to eight, in a 5- or 6-in pot, with John Innes compost as the potting medium. The corms should be planted with the tops about an inch below the surface of the soil. Plunge the pots in a cold frame, water sparingly and shade until growth appears. Some support should be given, such as thin stakes. The best flowering results are obtained by giving the maximum amount of light and growing under cool conditions, the ideal temperature being 45° F. in winter, rising to 50° F. Providing frost is excluded, they will flower successfully in a cold greenhouse. They can also be easily raised from seed.

From a colour photograph by W. Abbing.

IN THE PICTURESQUE UNIFORM DATING FROM THE TIME OF EDWARD VI.: THE CHIEF YEOMAN WARDER AT THE TOWER OF LONDON, WITH THE CIPHER OF THE NEW REIGN ON HIS TUNIC.

The Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London are a body of thirty-nine men chosen from time-expired Warrant Officers of the Army and R.A.F. They have been the porters and guardians of the fortress from Norman times onwards, and they regard themselves as the oldest corps of men in the world still engaged on their original duties. The confusion between the Yeomen Warders and the Yeomen of the Guard—a corps created by Henry VII. after the Battle of Bosworth—is due to the fact that the former became incorporated with the Yeomen of the Guard and were given the same uniform. The only difference is that when in full dress the Yeomen of the Guard wear a cross-belt and the Yeomen Warders do not. The Yeomen Warders leave the Tower only on special State occasions. They have the Crown Jewels in their keeping, and throughout the Coronation ceremony they will be responsible for the safe custody of the Regalia. The Chief Warder is the Governor's right-hand man, and on State occasions he carries, as a badge of office, a staff surmounted by a model of the White Tower in silver. The present Chief Yeoman Warder, A. H. Cook, D.C.M., M.M., B.E.M., can be seen carrying this staff in our photograph. The Yeomen Warders are widely known as "Beefeaters." The origin of this *sobriquet* is not known for certain; many people think that it arises from the fact that in past times the Yeomen Warders waited at table on Royalty and were known as "Buffetiers," while others think it is derived from the rations that were once served to them.